The Undergraduate.

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TYRTÆUS.

Time bringeth lessons to the coldest heart.
And through the years his lessons doth repeat,
And thou, O Athens, mistress of all art,
Hast learned full many in thy proud conceit.

When thou had'st learned full power of Homer's song,
When Pindar's muse had touched the lyre full sweet,
When Æschylus had breathless held the throng
That gathered daily in thy templed street,

Thou would'st have sent to lead the Spartan arms,
A warrior mighty with the sword and shield,
A hero tried, long used to war's alarms,
And pledge of vict'ry on the blood-swept field,

Rather than him low-born, deformed, despised,
A singer, chos'n in jealousy and craft,
Whom thou did'st send, and who, immortalized,
Lives through the gift at which thine archons laughed.

Where passed their scorn, when through the Spartan land
Dissensions ceased at the sweet singer's voice,
When courage high inspired the Spartan band,
And death for country was the Spartan's choice?

How seemed their craft, when o'er Messenia's field
His war songs rang like pealing calls of Mars,
And the long lines of Sparta's foemen reeled,
Her conq'ring warriors glorying in scars.

Ah! then all learned, when vict'ry sweeping came,
And death's sharp missiles were no longer hurled,
Who sings true songs of war, or love, or fame,
Wins battles, conquers hearts, yea, rules the world.

F.

DANTON AND THE REVOLUTION.

The beginning of a great revolution is like the source of a mighty river. Starting in a tiny rill, a stream so small that a child could stay its course with his hand, it flows on and on, increasing in size and power, foaming and dashing over rapids and down cascades, and ever widening its boundaries, until at last it rushes on, a resistless torrent to the sea. And thus the French Revolution, arising from comparatively insignificant causes, finally emerging from the rapids and whirlpools of civil war, inundated France with the horrors of the reign of terror, and revealed itself to the startled gaze of Europe, as an irresistible power, that threatened to sweep away every land mark of the past, and involve all in one common ruin.

Every social earthquake throws into prominence men that otherwise might have lived and died in obscurity. On the darkest page of the revolution, shining with a luster undimmed by the flight of time, we read the name of Danton. As a man, his private life was beyond reproach. As a statesman, he held more advanced and liberal views than Mirabeau himself. As Minister of Justice, Carlyle says of him: "That no one who obtained access to him was repulsed, and he did not demand for destruction one personal enemy during the entire revolution."

Filled with the inspiration of an ideal republic founded on the constitution of ancient Athens, Danton sometimes committed deeds, which, considered by themselves, should be judged with the greatest severity; but viewed by the lurid light of revolution, may be palliated if not forgiven. He saw that to render the revolution a success, terror must be infused into the hearts of its opponents, and that before the foreign foe could be successfully encountered domestic traitors must be silenced.

After the dethronement of Louis XVI. Danton wavered between the Girondists and the Jacobins. Had the former been wise, they would have attached to themselves so talented a leader. But with their usual fatuity they rejected his advances, alleging that his garments were too deeply stained with the blood of the September martyrs, to be brougnt near their spotless robes. As the bloody features of the revolution developed more and more, Danton gradually withdrew from public life, and sought retirement and rest; but soon came forth to make a noble protest against the atrocities of Robespierre. From that mo-

ment his doom was sealed. Robespierre waited for the opportunity, which the moderation of Danton soon gave, when he could spring like a tiger from his lair, and safely taste the blood of this new enemy.

The news spread through Paris that Danton was arrested. The people gathered in the streets crying out, "What! Danton, the Father of the Revolution in prison! Who then is safe?" His trial took place the next day. The assembly rooms were crowded and the greatest excitement prevailed. The indictment is read. It is illogical, contradictory, absurd. It charges Danton with cowardice, of being a Royalist, and, most heinous crime of all, of not consenting to the wholesale murder of the people of France. The same mob that only a few weeks since hailed him as the saviour of the nation, and vied to do him honor, now clamored for his death. Danton rise to defend himself. Every eye is fixed upon him. He is asked his name and residence. "I am called Danton, a name tolerably familiar in the revolution, my dwelling place will soon be Annihilation, my name will live in the Pantheon of History." He begins his plea. Slowly he unravels the web so skillfully thrown around him. He speaks as one inspired, and sweeps away the accusations with a single breath. His fiery eloquence carries all before it. The excitement increases. The crowd press nearer, and hang breathless on every word. And when with masterly skill he portrays his life, his ambitions, his labors, his sacrifices for the people, for France, and for freedom, the terrified President strikes his bell and commands silence. "The voice of a man speaking for his honor and his life, may well drown the jingling of thy bell!" exclaimed Danton and continues. At last, overcome by fatigue, he sat down, and the voices of the same fickle populace exalt him to the skies and demand his instant release. The alarmed Assembly immediately pass the unjust decree, the Convention approve, and with heroic firmness Danton went to his death.

So fell Danton, the last defender of humanity and justice, about whom cluster all the events that render the revolution ennobling and glorious. Says Carlyle: "So passes like a gigantic mass of valor, ostentation, fury, affection, wild revolutionary fire and manhood, this Danton to his unknown home. He was a man, fiery, real, from the great fire bosom of Nature herself." Sir Walter Scott, comparing Danton with Marat and Robespierre, says: "Marat was a madman, Robespierre a fiend, but Danton was a character, that Shakespeare or Schiller should have sketched in all its grandeur."

THE NEGRO AS A CITIZEN.

In the year 1866, by decree of the national government, the right of franchise was extended to the negro; he was equipped with all the privileges pertaining to the American citizen; he was made the co-equal of his former master. In considering the wisdom or folly of the fourteenth amendment, we have to look at the results of its application; we have to look at them embodied in the colored citizen of to-day,—the negro of slavery times is a thing of the past.

Beginning at his new birth in the palmy days of reconstruction, let us examine in brief his material condition at that time. The result of the war has not essentially altered the relations of the two races. Before the war, the whites were dependent on the blacks for prosperity, the blacks were dependent on the whites for actual existence. By one stroke of the pen the principal wealth of the master has been swept away; his lands remain, but the day of free labor is past. In this dilemma he accepts the only alternative left him. By reason of his past life of ease and opulence he is not able through his own exertions to retrieve his fallen fortunes. Thus the negro becomes now, as he was, formerly, the chief dependence of the white, though free and receiving nominal recompense for his labor, he recognizes in this second service many of the fundamental

conditions of slavery; he recognizes the emancipation proclamation and the fourteenth amendment only as theories; the changes he has longed for have theoretically come about; he is fre , but not one moment of practical freedom did he experience in those first days of emancipation; he has been made a citizen by act of congress, but he cannot fulfil the requirements of citizenship, he is too ignorant to assume the responsibility.

But he was not left alone in this emergency; all through that period, from '62 to '66, he was an object of care and assistance from the party that freed him, his rights were upheld and his peace guaranteed by the federal, civil and military authories. The efforts made at this time by northern philanthropists to civilize and educate the negro, were laudible in the extreme. They had for their object the elevation of his spiritual and moral condition. These acts of the northern government and people were great temporal blessings for the negro, but they were unpopular sentiments with the southern people. They had a maddening effect on the sullen, unbroken spirit of the Confederacy, and when the Union troops were withdrawn from the south, a powerful display of southern sentiment was the result of northern interference. Better, far better, would have been the negro's condition to-day, had he been left entirely alone to work out the problem of his own successful existence. If he had been capable of self-effort, the opportunity was not clearly apparent, the necessity by no means existed.

But the spell is broken, reconstruction is completed, the Union troops are withdrawn from the south, the new citizen is left alone in his glory; he is left without aid to carry out the theories laid down by his nor hern friends, but the plans which worked so well in reconstruction days, fail now. Thrown upon his own resources, he finds it impossible to maintain those positions of social equality with the whites, formerly enforced by northern power. He endeavored to do this, and the result was the banding together of the whites in some parts of the south, for the purpose of putting him down in his assertions of equality. Politically, he has had ill success; he has not obtained proper representation, he has not that voice as a citizen in the affairs of the nation, which numerical strength should give him.

What is the reason of these repeated failures? Is it because the southern people will not allow any one outside their boasted aristocracy, irrespective of color or party, to associate with them and take part in their government, on terms of equality? Or is it by reason of the impossibility of the negro to fulfill the common acceptance of the word citizen, in the eyes of the southern people? I claim the latter as the reason, and a glance at his present condition will substantiate this claim. What I am about to state regarding his condition, will refer to the majority of tne race. There are notable exceptions to the general rule, which render sweeping assertions impossible. My field of observation is Virginia, where it is claimed their condition is better than in any other southern State. At the close of the war, land was very cheap at the south. The negroes secured small portions and erected thereon the historical log cabin. There they may be found, living contentedly, not caring to enlarge their possessions, not tilling the soil enough to supply the actual necessaries of life. They will work only when at starvation point. They cannot be trusted in any capacity. It is a part of their religion to steal. Their religion as a whole is a mass of superstitious ideas. Their religious worship is a farce. In politics, the majority of them have joined the ranks of the Republican party, they cannot tell you why. They are too ignorant to understand the various questions of political issue, they simply follow the leadership of their white allies. They can be made a power for good or for evil, at the will of their leaders. They do not care to become educated. Good schools are furnished them by the State, but statistics will show that the attendance is very small in proportion to their number. They take no steps

to better their condition. They are not able, by reason of their condition, to contribute anything toward the prosperity of our nation.

I believe, if the mass of people at the north clearly understood the condition of the negro at the south, they would appreciate the embarrassing position of the southern whites. They would realize what a cross has been put upon them. They would perceive that a mistake has been made in allowing the race privileges they know not how to appreciate nor rightly use. They have had a fair trial. It is prophetic of the future. Fifteen years have passed by and they are as yet citizens in embryo. Thus they remain, an important factor in the population of the south, but worthless as exponents and examples of American citizenship.

A FEW FACTS.

We give below an extract from an interesting article clipped from the *Berkleyan*. It is an answer to an editorial by the Hon. Frank Pixley, a Californian journalist, who declares that, in his opinion, a collegiate education is useles. He asserts that the most eminent men in literature and politics have not been college graduates, and defies statistics to disprove his assertions. The *Berkleyan* accepts his challenge and presents the following:

Men noted in American literature, "barring the preachers:"

College Graduates—Noah Webster, George P. Marsh, F. A. March, W. D. Whitney, R. H. Dana, A. H. Stephens, R W. Emerson, H. D. Thoreau, C. D. Warner, J. R. Lowell, O. W. Holmes, W. C. Bryant, H. W. Lonfellow, J. F. Cooper, N. Hawthorne, George Bancroft, W. H. Prescott, J. W. Draper, F. Parkman, J. L. Motley, J. R Drake, C. F. Hoffman.

Non-graduates—Bayard Taylor, J. G. Whittier, W. Irving, Edgar A. Poe, Ben. Franklin, E. P. Whipple, E. C. Stedman, T. B. Aldrich, W. D. Howells.

Noted names in politics:

College Graduates—Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Jay, John Adams, J. Q. Adams, Aaron Burr, Daniel Webster. John C. Fremont, Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, Henry Lee, Charles Sumner, W. H. Seward, Alex. H. Stephens, Albert Gallatin, J. K. Polk, John C. Calhoun.—17.

Non-graduates—Geo. Washington, Alex. Hamilton, Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, Andrew Jackson, A. Lincoln, Horace Greeley, Lewis Cass, S. A. Douglas.—9.

Of the twenty Presidents of the United States, the colleges claim eleven as their alumni, not including Grant, who graduated at West Point.

Of the fifteen Vice-Presidents, eight were college graduates. Out of the seven Chief Justices, but two were without college diplomas. Of the Speakers of the House of Representatives, fourteen were graduates, one attended college for two years, and fourteen never went to college.

The U. S. Senate was made up as follows, in three sessions, chosen at random:

1st session.	1789,	29	Senators,	17	col. graduates.
16th "	1820,	49	"	25	" "
31st "	1849,	60	"	32	" "

The following was the representation of Massachusetts at the times designated:

Congress.	Senators.	Graduates.	Reps.	Grads.
1st..1789	2	2	8	7
16th..1820	3	3	23	15
31st..1849	2	2	10	5
45th..1877	2	2	15	7

From this it appears that all nine Senators were college graduates, and of the fifty-three Representatives, thirty-four were college graduates.

In regard to medicine, law and science, we will simply ask Mr. Pixley to name the men who have attained leading positions in those professions without adequate preliminary education.

FANCY.

The more I've viewed this world, the more I've found
That, filled as 'tis with scenes and creatures rare,
Fancy commands, within her own bright round,
A world of scenes and creatures far more fair.
Nor is it that her power can cull up there
A single charm that's not from nature wore,
No more than rainbows, in their pride, can wear
A single tint unborrowed from the sun—
But 'tis the mental medium it shines through,
That lends to beauty all its charm and hue;
As the same light that o'er the level lake
One dull monotony of lustre flings,
Will, entering in the rounded raindrop, make
Colors as gay as those on angels' wings.

MOORE.

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

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Address all communications to THE UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

EDITORIAL.

WHILE the spirit of progress is abroad and improvements are being made on all sides, we hope the subject of ventilation of the recitation rooms will not be forgotten, for it is a matter of importance to both student and instructor. It is decidedly uncomfortable for a class of students and teacher to be shut up in a small room heated to a high degree and be compelled to breathe air that has been made to do service several times before. But the only alternative in our case is to open a door or window and let in a blast of cold air which will be sure to render some of the occupants of the room uncomfortable, and at the same time pave the way for future coughs, colds, &c. There is no necessity for bringing up arguments in favor of ven ilation. Its importance is conceded and we are surprised that it has been so long neglected in our chapel building.

DR. HALL'S Journal of Health "goes for" gymnasium exercise in a vigorous manner. This attack must, we suppose, be interpreted as aiming at excess in this respect. Of course it must be admitted that an occasional student abuses his adyantages and derives more harm than benefit from gymnasium exercise, but we believe that such cases are exceedingly rare. There is no occasion for the Journal of Health's great scare over excessive physical exercise among students. The great majority of the students of our American colleges, even at the present day, do not exercise half enough, but we are glad to see that its importance is becoming more and more appreciated every suceeeding year. Nearly every college in the land has a gymnasim. In some institutions physical exercise, for a certain number of hours is insisted upon, and the results of such a course justifies its wisdom. Statistics show that in such institutions the death rate has been lowered and the general health of the students improved. These are some of the actual results of gymnasium exercises as shown by carefully compiled statistics. The Journal man would do well to take these facts into consideration before he again allows himself to be thrown into a state of nervous excitement on account of the fear of unundue development of muscle. The "athletic craze," so far as our colleges are concerned, is no craze at all, but simply a wholesome desire te train body as well as mind. One writer goes so far as to assert that this craze has become a national calamity, and that every gymnasium in the country should be abolished. There is not much use in trying to argue with a man holding such opinions. He either makes a bald assertion without knowing what he is talking about, or else wholly disregard the evidence furnished by college statistics.

THE practice of cigarette smoking is said to have enormously increased during the past few years throughout our American colleges. This is a fact that demands serious attention, for physicians of unquestioned standing declare the effects of cigarette smoking to be most pernicious. This applies with special force to students, whose sedentary habits render them particularly susceptible to these injurious effects.

It is claimed by one physician of note that the smoke of one cigarette, if inhaled, is as injurious in its results as a pound of tobacco consumed in a pipe or in the shape of cigars. If this is a fact, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness, something ought to be done to check the growth of this evil. Students should ponder seriously on the possible and even probable results of a long continued indulgence in this habit. We cannot afford to foster a habit that will surely result in sending forth hundreds of students yearly with shattered nerves and impaired constitutions.

THE "Personal" column is, as it seems to us, one of the most important departments of our college paper; for it is the part in which the alumni, our chief supporters, are especially interested. There they can, or ought to, obtain information as to occupation, change of address, etc., of fellow alumni. It was originally inserted expressly for their benefit; but we think it should not be without the power to interest and benefit to the undergraduate, who ought to be acquainted with the vnried successes of the graduates of our college. A large proportion of our alumni; it is said, hold prominent positions in life. This statement verified, the students, once acqoainted with it, will be more satisfied with their life here and will, also, possess more power to influence other young men to come here to obtain an education. We need simply cite the increased popularity and prosperity of Williams for several years, as an example of this tnfluence of prominent graduates.

It is our desire to make this department as interesting and successful as possible, but the difficulties attending such a conductien of this part of a college paper by students acquainted either personally or by name with but few of the alumni are quite evident. In order, therefore, that it may be made successful, the support and active co-operation of the alumni and friends of the college is necessary, and it is only by this help that anything approaching to success can be accomplished.

The college is, moreover, preparing to publish a new general catalogue, and information as to names, titles and dates of death of many of the alumni is necessary to render that work more complete. For these three reasons, the benefit to themselves, the students and the college we ask and beg the assistance of the alumni, and trust they will not hesitate so to do. The class secretaries, especially, are requested to furnish us with the address of the several members of their respective classes.

THERE is a rumor afloat to the effect that hereafter annual examinations are to be done away with, or at least so modified as not to bring in the Fall studies. We have heard such rumors during our three years stay, but they seemed in no way to effect the rigor of the annual recurring "grinds," hence we are slow to put much faith in the present one. Yet it seems as though it were high time to introduce some change, for it seems to us that experiment has clearly shown that the old system of annual examinations has outlived its usefulness. It has been shown conclusively that it is not necessary to the maintenance of a high standard of scholarship, nor do we believe that it is a true test of scholarship. Inquire among the students of any college where "annuals" still hold sway, and they will tell you that success in passing them depends as much on luck as on real knowledge. Neither do we believe that annuals have any appreciable effect on the year's work of the student who is inclined to shirk and evade as much work as possible. Nine times out of ten he will depend on his capacity to cram during the last week or two together with the valuable aid of cribs and ponies to tide them over. Furthermore we think that the year's work, and not the annual examinations, ought to determine the question in regard to the promotion or non-promotion of a student. Subject a student to the mental and physical outlay

necessary to a careful preparation for annuals, and of-times he is in no fit condition to do himself justice on a subject of which he may have a good knowledge. In such a case the result is that the student fails to attain to the rank to which he is in reality entitled. Much may be said against annuals, but we fail to see what valid arguments can be brought forward in their support, since Amherst's experiment has shown that not only are they unnecessary, but that even a higher standard may be maintained without than with them.

ONE of the most healthful political signs of the times is seen in the attempt of both great political parties in New York to discard ·, bosses" and the odious system of "bossism." Nowhere has the system flourished so long and so successfully as in the Empire State, and for this reason it will be all all the more difficult to root it out. But it can be done, and the people seem to be thoroughly in earnest in their effort do it.

The decree of the "boss" is no longer regarded with old time reverence. The extreme partisanship which rendered the rank and file of the great parties fit objects to be imposed upon and defrauded by men who make politics a profession seems to be giving away to a more intelligent view of political matters and things. Men who receive the regular nomination are no longer assured of the blind support of their party without any inquiry into qualification and fitness.

The late election in New York demonstrated conclusively that men will step outside the party limits if they think that by so doing they will secure more competent public officers. "Many millions and few brains" give way to superior ability and honesty. The people have learned by experience that an honest, able administration is of more importance than mere party success.

THERE is no great difference between man and man. Superiority depends on the manner in which we profit by the lessons of necessity.—*Thucy'des.*

COMMUNICATION.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of Undergraduate:

It is noticeable to one coming back after a somewhat prolonged absence, that under the new administration there has sprung up among the students at Middlebury a decided *college feeling.* This is progress in the right direction; for if our Alma Mater is ever to recover from the decline into which she has been slowly sinking for the last decade or two, she needs not only the best of physicians, but good nursing as well, and the cordial support and sympathy of her children. It is a hopeful sign that they have been brought in various ways to feel an interest in and connectiou with her convalescence and return to strength.

Important changes have been made and new features added to the institution. What with new library, laboratory, museum, reading-room, gymnasium, and the prospective "eating-club," the future of Middlebury College seems to be assured. But when once the institution is put upon a sound financial basis, it is to be hoped that attention will be given to some necessary changes in the various professorships. As things have been, a Professor of Mental Science, in the catalogue, was, in reality, Professor of Logic, Political Economy and Geometry as well; the Professor of English Literature and Elocution, had also not a little to do in the way of mathematical instruction. Evon now, the President, besides doing a vast amount of superintendence, is called upon to fill half a dozen different chairs. The corporation may think that because the number of students is small the Faculty may be lessened without harm, in order to save expense; but there is always the same number of classes to instruct, and the same number of Professorships to maintain, however few students a college may have. While external improvements and additions are being made, the curriculum should be

changed to suit the times and the standard of instruction kept high.

But the Corporation and the Faculty cannot bear the entire burden. There is need of assistance from the alumni, aad the students must likewise do their part. They can keep up the college ball-club, the college hunt, the college glee club—everything that tends to develop and strengthen the college feeling. The UNDERGRADUATE must not be allowed to fail, for it is almost the sole medium of intercourse between the students and the alumni.

ONE OF THEM.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

The Atlantic Monthly for November is a number which cannot fail to please the readers for whom this magazine seems to be especially designed. It has a short article on President Garfield, but one of the most notable tributes to the dead President. Its thoughtfulness and grace of style indicate Mr. Howells as the author, though no name is given. Miss Lucy Larcom contributes from her own recollections an interesting article entitled "Among the Lowell Mill-Girls." Sidney Howard Gay, in answer to the question "When did the Pilgrim Fathers land at Plymouth?" seems to show conclusively that the date heretofore given for that world-famous landing is incorrect. Miss Sarah Orne Jewett has one of her characteristic sketches entitled "From a Mournful Villager," which will probably be reproduced in her book called "Country By-Ways." John Fiske discusses in a thorough and very interesting manner the "Theory of a Common Origin for all Languages." Mrs. E. D R. Blanciardi writes a very engaging paper on a "Florentine Family in the Fifteenth Century." Sylvester Baxter contributes an important paper on the "Forestry work of the Tenth Census." The two serial stories, Mr. Howells's "Dr. Breen's Practice," and Mr. James's "Portrait of a Lady," continue in a manner that cannot fail to be very satisfactory to their many readers. W. O. Stoddard has an interesting short story, "So as by Fire." The remainder of the number contains reviews of new books, some excellent brief essays in the Contributors' Club, and its usual excellent comments on the books of the month. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The first number cf the Century Magazine has the general appearance of the old Scribner, but the pages are larger and wider,—virtually increasing the reading matter to the extent of about fourteen pages. A principal feature of the number is the frontispiece portrait of George Eliot, by Benton, which Mrs. Cross' family put forth through The Century Magazine as the authorized likeness of the great novelist. The portrait is accompanied by an account—also authorized—of her religious and philosophic beliefs, by Frederick W. Myers. These two features alone render the number of great value to all readers of her works. The eminent Italian tragedian, Tomasso Salvini, contributes an interesting paper, "Impressions of Shaksperean Characters," which is necessarily to some extent a defence of the writer's own splendid impersonations. "Hamlet," "Othello," and Macbeth" are the characters reviewed. An appreciative paper on Salvini is also contributed by Miss Emma Lazarus, with drawings of him in Othello and Macbeth. The fiction of the number is especially readable. The new novel of Mrs. Burnett entitled, "Through One Administration"—a story of social life in Washington—begins, and the plot promises to be quite complicated. "A Curious Experience," by Mark Twain, is a thrilling episode of the civil war. Another short story is "Ely," by the author of "The Village Convict," which made such a hit in the August Scribner. The art features of the number are chiefly a number of exquisite engravings, by Cote and Closson, of Fortuny and Regnault's pictures, accompanying an account, by Mrs. L. W. Champney, of a jaunt through Spain to Algiers in the footsteps of those Painters; a paper on Cape Ann, with engravings after etchings by

Stephen Parrish; "Costumes in the Greek Play at Harvard," a popularly written paper by Frank D. Millet, the artist who designed the costumes for the play, with seventeen striking illustrations by Brennan; Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's picturesque account in text and drawings of a recent "Diligence Journey in Mexico;" and the "So-called Venus of Melos"—a paper by W. J. Stillman, the art-critic, to prepare which the writer was sent to Melos on a special commission by this magazine. Mr. Stillman's view is that the statue is not a Venus at all, but a Victory, the tutelary deity of the famous little temple of Nike Apteros. The poetry of the number is by James Russell (a beautiful poem on the Phœbe-bird), Austin Dobson, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mary Mapes Dodge, Richard W. Gilder and others. "My Escape from Slavery," by Frederic Douglass, a paper of historical value and interest; and "Compulsory Lane Routes on the Atlantic," by Capt. Horatio McKay, of the Cunard Line, complete the body articles of the number. The department called "Culture and Progress" has been rechristened Literature. "Topics of the Time" contains contributions from the pen of the late Dr. J. G. Holland, on change in the name of the magazine, on "The Contingency of Inability," and Public Spirit.

With the November number the St. Nicholas begins its ninth year and gives evidence of being more interesting and entertaining than ever. The following are all articles of merit: "Spideree," a fairy tale, by Z. D. Underhill; "An Old-fashioned Thanksgiving Party," by Miss Alcott; "All-hallow Eve Myths," a historical sketch by David Brown; a story with a moral interwoven, entitled "The Verney Ancestor," by John Lewes; "Murillo's Mulatto," a short sketch of the rise of the celebrated artist, by Lucy Larcom. "The Peterkins give a Fancy Ball" is another chapter from the history of that remarkable family, by Lucretia P. Hale. "Recollections of a Drummer Boy" is the title of a continued story, by Henry M. Kieffer "Some Balloon Experiences" and "A Day on Desert Island" are articles of science. A poem, "Elberon" and "A Noble Life," are devoted to the memory of the late President. There are the usual number of poems and verses, and an operetta for children.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—"The usefulness of pictures in a general way is seen by comparing the keenness of observation, the general intelligence, the accuracy of knowledge exhibited by chidren brought up in the midst of an abundance of wholesome illustrated literature, with the comparative dullness of vision and narrowness of information shown by those who have not been so privileged." The foregoing, which we take from the "Canada School Journal," truthfully applies to the 3000 illustrations in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in which more than 340 words and terms are illustrated and defined under the following twelve words: Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Ships; Steam Engine, Timbers, as may be seen by examining the Dictionary.

EXCHANGES.

We notice a tendency in some of our exchanges to merge their individuality as a college paper into that of a general newspaper, and in others to entirely discard the literary department. A college paper should be what it professes, an exponent of college life, and devoted to the interests of the students and the institution which it represents, not trying, by learned editorials on national topics, to display the profound knowledge of the editors, but rather using their eloquence in attacking abuses in their midst, and exerting all their influence for needed reforms in their own college. The New York Independent says: "A good college paper is worth more for the morals and gentlemanly tone of college life, than a library of by-laws and an army of faculty spies." Just what constitutes a *good* college paper is a matter of opinion. One critic would have noth-

ing but literary articles, another, none. This one delights in sharp editorials and spicy locals; one places the ban of his disapproval on all such, and so on through the list of likes and dislikes. In our humble opinion a *good* college paper should contain specimens of the undergraduate's skill in poetry and prose, as well as his deeds and sayings on the campus and ball ground. But every one to his choice, for from our pile of exchanges we can suit the most fastidious taste.

The *Bowdoin Orient* fully maintains its old standard of excellence. The editorials are sound and to the point, while the one on "Hazing" is especially noticeable as expressing the sentiment of the college about that barbarous custom. We heartily endorse the statement that the "Light sketch mine" is becoming a nuisance in college journalism, and crowding out much that is more worthy of publication. To be sure there is some valuable ore taken from this mine, but the greater part is valueless.

The *Tuftonian* in a criticism half sarcastic, half in earnest on the *Niagara Index* says: "Trash is the secret of successful college journalism, and that until the average student becomes a philosopher, the standard cannot be elevated." The best refutation of this statement is the Tuftonian itself, for surely no one can accuse that of containing trash, nor of possessing an editorial board who believe that the columns should be entirely given up to athletics.

John Brown has again been resurrected! This time by two grave and reverend Vassar Seniors, who in articles long strive the one to prove him a demagogue, the other a patriot. We had begun to hope that his body would lie mouldering in the grave, but are sadly awakened from that pleasing fancy by this cruel shock. The description of the city where cellars are unknown, and and the streets are paved with sawdust is decidedly picturesque. The sarcasm contained in the sentence: "We have no doubt that there (gentlemen's college) every student enters a lamb, and comes out a Solomon," is no doubt intended to be annihilating. While the artless confession the "Vassar Juniors and Seniors do not feel that they embrace within themselves the sum total of all wisdom." is really quite too utterly utter.

And still they come—the new exchanges. This time it is a *Burr* from the chestnut woods of Pennsylvania. The first number is far superior to many older papers, and if every *Burr* has as sweet and enjoyable a kernel as this one, there is no danger but what it will be always welcome.

The *Athenæum's* editorials are upon almost everything, from cane rushing to the Revised edition, and display intimate acquaintance with all. The large number of elective studies for Senior year must be a delightful change from Psychology, and the other ologies of the past. The exchange man makes his corner brisk and lively, and his tribute to Garfield is especially fitting and appropriate, coming as it does from his Alma Mater.

Our Western exchanges, and noticeably those from Illinois, are greatly exercised over the alleged inhospitality of Wesleyan at the State contest held at Bloomington. As we have heard only one side of the story we withhold our judgment for the present.

It is doubtful if many of our exchanges could give as a reason for their non-appearance among their brethren of the press the excuse of the *Mercury*—the exhaustion of the first issue by outside demand. The Mercury grumbles because the alumni display so little interest. Perhaps if it paid more attention to personals and less to locals that fault could be remedied.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: The Collegiate, Athenæum, Occident, Washington Jeffersonian, Brunonian, Academica, Berkleyan, Colby Echo, Cap and Gown, Dartmouth, Bates Student, Madisonensis, Trinity Tablet, Campus, News Letter, Targum, Irving Literary Gazette, Rockford Seminary Magazine, University Herald, Hamilton Literary

Monthly, Ariel, Varsity, College Record, Olio, Philomathean Review, North Western, Vassar Miscellany, Syracusian, Argus, Orient, Haverfordian, Mercury, Sunbeam, Lehigh Burr, Rambler, Collegian, Polytechnic, Tuftonian, Archangel, Nassau Literary Magazine, Students Journal and University Quarterly.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'18. Rev. J. Clement, D. D., died at Norwich, September 6th, 1881. His age was eighty-four.

'29. Cyrus Farwell died at Albion, N. Y., July 29th, 1881.

'29. While ex-Congressman C. T. Hulburd, seventy years old, and daughter, of Brasher Falls, were crossing the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain railroad track near Lawrence, driving a spirited team, the horses were frightened at the iron train and ran away, throwing Hulburd and daughter out and entirely destroying the carriage. Mr, Hulburd was severely injured, and the lady escaped unhurt.

'29. Hon. Daniel Roberts was recently elected President of the Vermont State Bar Association.

'34. J. B. Clark of the Home Missionary Society recently preached at Phillips Church, South Boston.

'34. Hon. H. W. Starr died at Burlington, Iowa, November 6th, 1881. Deceased was a distinguished lawyer in the West.

'35. Theodore Gay, M. D., has been nominated by the Republican convention of Franklin county, N. Y., for Coroner.

'43. Col. J. S. Byington is in the insurance business 417 California Street, San Francisco.

'40. Hon. E. J. Phelps of Burlington, delivered the opening address at the last meeting of the Vermont State Bar Association.

'45. Hon. J. H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions under Lincoln's administration, has been visiting a brother who resides in Proctorsville. For many years Mr. B. has occupied a position in the editorial management of a Cincinnati paper. He was editor of the Middlebury Register from 1848 to 1856. He was Secretary of the Vermont State Senate, and Representative from Middlebury 1851-2, and a prominent man in the State in those days.

'50. Hon. Clifford Hand, formerly of '50, was Vice President of the last Democratic convention of New York county.

'57. Hon. L. D. Eldredge was recently elected director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company for Addison county.

'57. Rev. Stephen Knowlton has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregntional church of Greensboro.

'57. Judge W. C. Dunton, formerly President of the Vermont State Bar Association, was toastmaster at the banquet given by the association.

'57. Col. C. W. Seaton has been appointed Superintendent of the Census Bureau to succeed Gen. Walker.

'58. Hon. Stephen A. Walker was nominated by the Democratic convention of New York county for Surrogate. A Democratic speaker had this eulogy for Mr. Walker: "In point of capacity, integrity, business experience and legal training Mr. Walker is admirably qualified to fill the office of surrogate, and if elected to that office he will bring to the discharge of his duties a conscientious regard for the rights of all classes of our citizens without reference to partisan considerations. Since 1876 Mr. Walker has given his time and labor gratuitously as School Commissioner in the interest of our free schools, and for two years past (1880 and 1881) he has been President of the Board of Education. His entire action as a member of the board has been marked by an impartial recognition of the rights and by an impartial devotion to the educational interests of all classes of our people. Under his administration the public school of New York have made unexampled progress, and are to-day the crowning glory of our metropolis. It can hardly be possible that with this record before them our citizens can hesitate to give Mr. Walker their support."

'60. John Russ is editor of the Empire Evening Bulletin, Oakland, California.

'64. Rev. G. R. Scott delivered delivered a sermon October 9th, at Berkley Street church, Boston.

'48. Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Washington, D. C., delivered the sermon at the installation services of Rev. Charles Noble as pastor of the First church of Woodbridge, N. J., held October 28.

'80. Harry R. Dorr has a poem entitled "The Fiddler," in the Youth's Companion for November 10.

'57. Rev. A. W. Wild of Peacham, delivered two fine sermons in Windsor October 30.

'60. Rev. E. P. Wild wrote a poem for the semi-centennial anniversary of the Congregational church at West Randolph.

'65. Geo. Z. Irwin was nominated by the Republican convention of St. Lawrence county for assemblyman in the third district.

'67. D. N. Burke is a successful teacher in Mineville, N. Y.

'67. Hon. J. M. Slade lectured lately before the scholars of the Middlebury high school, taking for his subject topics relating to the Constitution of the United States.

'68. C. N. Bell, who has been in town lately, is a lawyer of St. Paul, Minn.

'68. P. F. Burke is principal of Cobleskill Academy, Cobleskill, N. Y.

'69. Rev. M. E. Cady recently accepted to the pastorate of the First Congregational church, Chicago.

'69. Rev. R. C. Flagg is pastor of the Congregational church in Fair Haven.

'70. H. S. Perrigo was nominated by the Republicans of St. Lawrence county for School Commissioner in the third district.

'71. W. E. Howard is a lawyer in Fair Haven.

'73. J. A. Haig was nominated by the Republicans of St. Lawrence county for school commissioner in the second district.

'73. Rev. Charles Brainerd of Wallingford, has been in town.

'75. Rev. L. Phelps of Barton. leaves his church for a few months to attend the new post graduate course at Andover Theological Seminary.

'76. W. W. Gay is a practicing lawyer in Malone, N. Y.

'60. A. L. Mann delivered the address at the second annual re-union of the Pacific Association of the Native Sons of Vermont, January 16th, 1880.

'69. F. D. Mussey, private secretary to Gov Foster of Ohio, has gone to New Mexico to look after his mining interests, in which Gov. Foster is also interested. Their mines adjoin the celebrated Bob Ingersoll. He returns in about six weeks.

'76. J. W. Abernethy has accepted a position at the Brooklyn Adelphi School, instead of the Polytechnic Institute.

'76. Edward Dana of the firm of Dunton & Dana, Rutland, was recently married to Miss Harriet Dunton of that place. Rev. Charles Brainerd ('73) officiated.

'76. C. G. Farwell addressed the Windsor County Teachers' Institute, recently held in Chester, on the subject "Enthusiasm in teaching."

'77. J. M. Hull acted as clerk of the Vermont Baptist State Convention recently held in Johnson.

'77. H. P. Stimson is in company with E. E. Parker in the banking business in Cawker, Kan.

'78. W. J. Fish has returned to Minneapolis, Minn.

'79. H. W. Hulbert has supplied the pulpit in New Haven during the past few weeks.

'80. H. M. Parker has gone into a law office in Minneapolis, Minn.

'80. Dr. W. H. Sheldon, formerly of '80 has bought out Mr. H. Sheldon of the firm of Sheldon & Co.

'80. Charles Sweet, formerly of '80, is attending the Albany Law School.

'81. J. C. Harvey had a poem in a recent number of the Youth's Companion, illustrated by J. W. Chapman '79.

'82. H. E. Howard was delegate to the State Sabbath School Convention held at Bellows Falls.

'82. C. G. Leavenworth has returned to college after teaching a grammar school at West Haven.

'82. Edwin Oliver, formerly of '82, is in business in New York city, at 13 and 15 Park Row.

'84. C. Prindle, formerly of '81, is in business in Worcester, Mass.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

The cotton mill is again closed.

The first snow of the season the 11th.

Miss Eldredge is at home on vacation.

Hanaford has a fine lot of stationery.

Ed. Buttolph is clerking for Beckwith & Co.

How about that proposed rope pull between '84 and '85.

A new force pump has been placed in the laboratory.

The Juniors read Terrance at sight twice a week.

The Catholic society have a fair the 24th and 25th.

Alden is beginning to put in his stock of holiday goods.

The four o'clock recitations are fifteen minutes earlier now.

Rainy, muddy and generally disagreeable weather.

Miss Helen Tupper is at Goddard Seminary, Barre, teaching.

The ladies of the M. E. church had a chicken pie supper the 1st.

H. B. Dodge has connected his store with the local telegraph line.

A party of twenty-five went to New York on the excursion the 8th.

There was very little of customary "deviltry" Hallow E'e'n night.

The foliage of the campus is not as gorgeous as usual this season.

What's the difference between castor oil and lubricating oil, John?

Sheldon ('83) attended the Episcopal Church Choir Festival at Montpelier.

The leaves on the campus have been burned and the campus cleared up.

O'Neil is the last laboratory victim, having burned his hand quite badly.

We are pleased to note that Ed. Bond, of F. A. Bond & Bro., is convalescent.

The Seniors have a review exercise in Psycology alternate Saturday mornings.

Mr. A. P. Tupper has his new house, just east of his residence, nearly finished.

George Hammond has put in Bell telephones between the post office and his residence.

There are about 800 turkeys being quartered near the depot. "Well, we should smile."

Another lot of new philosophical apparatus has arrived, also a supply of laboratory apparatus.

Considerable discussion is being had regarding the proposed location of the State fair here.

Henry W. Starr, a brother of Miss Emily Starr of this place, died at Burlington, Iowa, recently.

H. M. Buchanan, who was in '82 last year, has returned home and goes into business there.

The readiug room is finished and the buildings were opened for public inspection Tuesday, the 22d.

Student translating, "What is this 'utterly'?"
Prof.—"Too utterly."
Class faint.

That announcement about Tom Fletcher's boy was slightly premature, as it is a bouncing girl.

W. F. Story, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, and wife have been in Middlebury; his former residence.

Prof. in chemistry.—"Mr. X., how shall we test this liquid to determine whether it is sulphuric acid or not?"
Junior (innocently.)—"Put a stick in it."

The concert by the Fisk University Jubilee Singers the 17th inst., was excellent. Academy hall was well filled.

One of the Seniors declares he cannot get anything out of "Fawcett" unless it is spelled with an "u."

Dr. Kingsley has moved his dental office into the Allen block, and Gauvin is fitting up rooms in the same block.

The village trustees have posted notices forbidding loafing on the streets or in front of buildings, especially Sunday.

Junior, to another who had just delivered an oration Saturday.—"That was a fine figure you used, S. The same illustration was used at church this evening."
2d Junior.—"Is that so? Well, any way, it was original. I never heard of it before."

President Hamlin gave a lecture in the Congregational chapel at Rutland, the 15th inst., on St. Sophia and its architecture.

Our friend Bailey of the *Register* promises to devote his paper mainly to the sheep interest if sufficient encouragement is offered.

A record is to be kept of materials given out to students in the laboratory hereafter, and also a record of attendance in the laboratory.

We were pleased to see Professor Parker in the chapel during the temporary absence of the President, recently. The Professor's continued poor health has prevented his taking any active part in the college work this year.

Prof. Koons delivered a very interesting lecture upon "Researches in the deep sea," in the lecture room of the Congregational church, the 28th ult. He is engaged in the work of re-arranging, classifying and labeling the specimens in the museum.

Prof., to "wicked Soph."—"What does 'klepto' mean?"

W. S.—"I don't remember."

Prof.—"It applies to Sophomores when fruit is ripe."

Class wonder who was shot.

A very pleasant party gathered at the residence of Charles Wainwright, Esq., Wednesday evening, the 10th, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter, Miss Abbie, and Mr. Frank A. Farnsworth, of the firm of Farnsworth & Chapman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Speare of the Congregational church. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties were invited. The presents were rich and numerous. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth are well known to many of our alumni, who will join in congratulations. Mr. Farnsworth has purchased and newly fitted up a residence on Seminary Street, where they will reside. They are now in New York and vicinity, on their wedding trip.

The Societies have made the following elections from the Freshmen class:

CHI PSI—H. J. Austin, Newport; E. G. Jenks, Poultney; F. B. McLeod. Bangor. Me.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON—G. D. McGowan, San Francisco, Cal.

DELTA UPSILON—F. W. Brown, Westport, N. Y.; W. F. Severance, Middlebury.

The classes have made the following elections for the year:

SENIOR CLASS—President, J. C. Miller; Vice President, F. A. Walker; Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. Ross; Poet, C. D. Pillsbury; Historian, H. E. Howard; Orator, F. Brown.

JUNIOR CLASS—President, J. B. O'Neil; Vice President, Jesse Stearns; Secretary, C. B. F. Palmer; Treasurer, Sam'l Sheldon; Poet, W. H. Hoyt; Historian, F. E. Frisbie; Orator, Sam'l Sheldon.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—President, George Stewart; Vice President, C. J. Piper; Secretary and Treasurer, G. E. Lathrop; Poet, E. E. E. Cowles; Historian, W. A. Bedell; Orator, F. B. Hyde.

FRESHMAN CLASS—President, F. B. McLeod; Vice President, W. F. Severance; Secretary, M. A. Stapleton; Treasurer, J. V. S. Sturdevant; Poet, H. J. Austin; Orator, E. G. Jenks.

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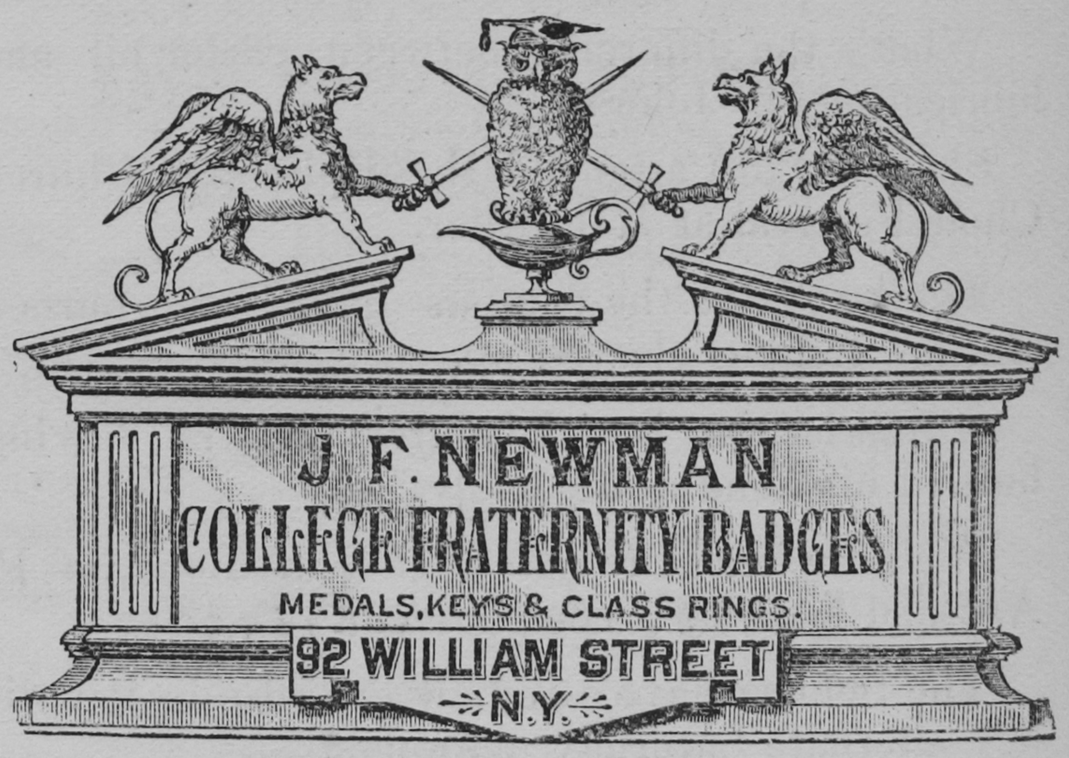

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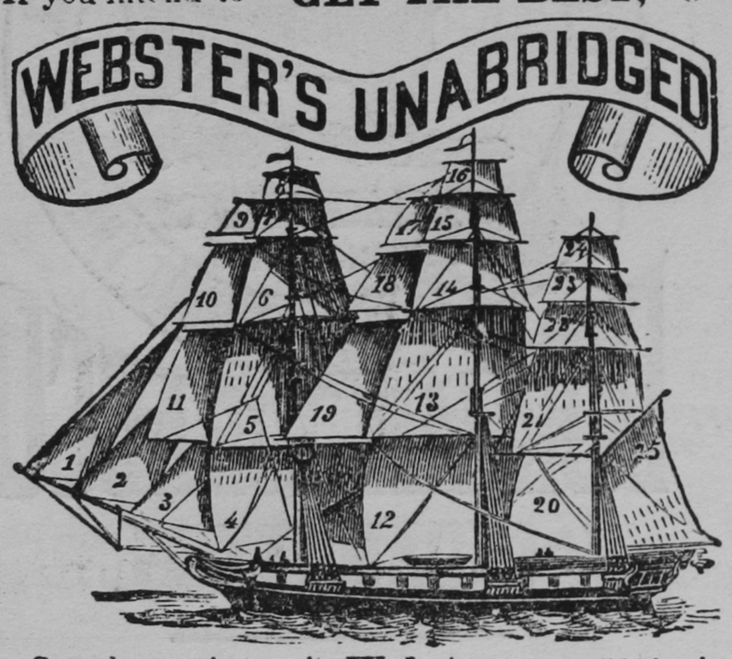

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